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**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

In re)	Case No. 19-30088 DM
PG&E CORPORATION,)	Chapter 11
)	
Debtor-in-Possession.)	
)	
)	
)	
In re)	Case No. 19-30089 DM
PACIFICE GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY,)	Chapter 11
)	
Debtor-in-Possession.)	
)	
)	

**UNITED STATES TRUSTEE'S OMNIBUS OBJECTION TO
DEBTORS' FIRST DAY MOTIONS [ECF NOS. 5, 7, 8 & 18]**

James L. Snyder, Acting United States Trustee for Region 12 (the “United States Trustee”), by and through his undersigned counsel, hereby files these objections (the “Omnibus Objection”) to the following “first day” motions (collectively, the “First Day Motions”) filed by PG&E Corporation (“PG&E Corp.”) and Pacific Gas and Electric Company (the “Utility”), the debtors and debtors in possession (collectively, the “Debtors”) in the above-captioned chapter 11 cases:²

¹James L. Snyder, Acting United States Trustee for Region 12, is acting in this appointment for Tracy Hope Davis, United States Trustee for Region 17, who has recused herself.

² The United States Trustee requests that the Court take judicial notice of the pleadings and
Case: 19-30088 Doc# 173 Filed: 01/31/19 Entered: 01/31/19 07:44:20 Page 1 of 13

- Motion of Debtors for Entry of Order Directing Joint Administration of Chapter 11 Cases, ECF No. 5³ (“Joint Administration Motion”);
- Motion of Debtors for Interim and Final Authority to (I) (a) Continue Existing Cash Management System, (b) Honor Certain Prepetition Obligations Related to the Use Thereof, (c) Continue Intercompany Arrangements, (d) Continue to Honor Obligations Related to Joint Infrastructure Projects, and (e) Maintain Existing Bank Accounts and Business Forms; and (II) Waiving Requirements of 11 U.S.C. § 345(b), ECF No. 7 (“Cash Management Motion”);
- Motion of Debtors for Interim and Final Authority to (I) Pay Prepetition Wages, Salaries, Withholding Obligations, and Other Compensation and Benefits; (II) Maintain Employee Benefits Programs; and (III) Pay Related Administrative Obligations, ECF No. 8 (“Wage Motion”); and,
- Motion of Debtors for Entry of Order (I) Extending Time to File Schedules of Assets and Liabilities and Statement of Financial Affairs, and (II) Extending Time to File 2015.3 Reports, ECF No. 18 (“Extension Motion”).⁴

The United States Trustee does not object to the following motions at this time:⁵

- Motion of Debtors for Interim and Final Orders (I) Authorizing the Debtors to Maintain Insurance Policies, Workers’ Compensation Program, and Surety Bond Program and Pay All Obligations with Respect Thereto; and (II) Granting Relief from the Automatic Stay with Respect to Workers’ Compensation Claims, ECF No. 9;
- Motion of Debtors for Interim and Final Orders Establishing Notification Procedures and Approving Restrictions on Certain Transfers of Stock of, and Claims Against, the Debtors, ECF No. 10;

documents filed in these cases pursuant to Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 9017 and Federal Rule of Evidence 201. To the extent that the Omnibus Objection contains factual assertions predicated upon statements made by Debtors, any of their current or former affiliates, agents, attorneys, professionals, officers, directors or employees, the United States Trustee submits that such factual assertions are supported by admissible evidence in the form of admissions of a party opponent under Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 9017 and Federal Rule of Evidence 801(d)(2).

³ Unless otherwise noted, “ECF No.” refers to the bankruptcy docket for case number, 19-30088.

⁴ Separate objections will be filed in response to the Motion of Debtors for Interim and Final Orders (I) Authorizing the Debtors to Obtain Senior Secured, Superpriority, Postpetition Financing, (II) Granting Liens and Superpriority Claims, (III) Modifying the Automatic Stay, (IV) Scheduling Final Hearing and (V) Granting Related Relief, ECF 23 and Motion of Debtors for Entry of an Order Authorizing the Filing Under Seal of the Proposed Debtor-in-Possession Financing Fee Letters, ECF No. 25.

⁵ The United States Trustee reserves all rights to object to the final relief sought in these motions.

- Motion of Debtors for Interim and Final Authority to Pay Certain Prepetition Taxes and Assessments and Granting Related Relief, ECF No. 11;
- Motion of Debtors for Interim and Final Authority to Pay Prepetition Obligations Owed to Certain Safety and Reliability, Outage, and Nuclear Facility Suppliers, ECF No. 12;
- Motion of Debtors (I) for Interim and Final Authority to Pay Prepetition Obligations Owed to Shippers, Warehousemen, and Other Lien Claimants, and (II) Granting Administrative Expense Priority Status for Claims Arising from Goods Delivered to the Debtors Postpetition, ECF No. 13;
- Debtors' Application for Appointment of Prime Clerk LLC as Claims and Noticing Agent, ECF No. 14;
- Motions of Debtors to (A) Honor Prepetition Obligations to Natural Gas and Electricity Exchange Operators, (B) Grant Administrative Expense Claims and Authorize Posting of Collateral to Exchange Operators Trading Counterparties, and Future Commission Merchants, (C) Modify the Automatic Stay, and (D) Grant Related Relief, ECF No. 15;
- Motion of Debtors for Interim and Final Orders (I) Authorizing Debtors to (A) Maintain and Administer Customer Programs, Including Public Purpose Programs, and (B) Honor Any Prepetition Obligations Relating Thereto; and (II) Authorizing Financial Institutions to Honor and Process Related Checks and Transfers, ECF No. 16;
- Motion of Debtors for Entry of Order (I) Waiving the Requirements to File Lists of Creditors and Equity Holders and Granting Related Relief; and (II) Authorizing and Approving Procedures for Providing Notice of the Commencement of Chapter 11 Cases, ECF No. 17;
- Motion of Debtors for Entry of Order Authorizing Oversize Briefing for Certain First Day Motions, ECF No. 19; and,
- Application of Debtors for Order Appointing Jason P. Wells as Responsible Individual, ECF No. 20.

The Omnibus Objection is supported by the following memorandum of points and authorities and any argument the Court may permit on the Omnibus Objection.

I. MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

A. Introduction

The Debtors' request for relief through their various First Day Motions should either be (a) denied outright or (b) significantly limited by the Court solely to a level that is absolutely necessary to sustain the Debtors' operations. As to each of the above-mentioned motions, the

1 Debtors have failed to meet their evidentiary burden for the relief requested. A meeting of
2 creditors pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 341 has not been held. A creditors committee has not yet been
3 formed. Bankruptcy schedules, the Statement of Financial Affairs, and other required documents
4 have not been filed. Therefore, at this juncture, the Court should either sustain the United States
5 Trustee's Omnibus Objection or adjourn the hearing on these First Day Motions to a later date to
6 allow any creditors committee(s) or other creditors a meaningful opportunity to evaluate the First
7 Day Motions.

8 **B. Background Facts and Procedural Posture**

9 1. On January 29, 2019, the Debtors commenced the above-captioned cases by filing
10 voluntary petitions for relief under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code.⁶ ECF No. 1. The
11 Debtors' petitions were not accompanied by all schedules, statements, and lists required to be filed
12 under Section 521 and FRBP 1007. *Id.*

13 2. The Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of PG&E Corp. is Jason P.
14 Wells. ECF No. 28.

15 3. Mr. Wells filed an omnibus declaration in support of the First Day motions listed
16 above ("Wells Declaration"). *Id.*

17 4. No trustee has been appointed in the Debtors' cases. *See generally* Case Dockets.

18 5. As of the date of this Objection, no official committee of unsecured creditors (or
19 other committees) has been appointed. *Id.* However, on February 11, 2019, at 10:00 a.m., the
20 United States Trustee will hold a formation meeting to determine interest in forming a creditors'
21 committee.

22 6. On January 29, the Debtor filed the First Day Motions. ECF Nos. 5, 7-8 & 18. On
23 the same date, the Debtors filed an *Ex Parte* Motion for Order Shortening Time with regard to the
24 First Day Motions. ECF No. 29.

25
26
27 6 The Utility filed a voluntary petition for relief under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code on April 6, 2001.
28 See PACER docket for Case No. 01-30923 DM. According to the bankruptcy docket, this case is still
active and pending before the Honorable Dennis Montali. *Id.*

1 7. A status conference was held in the above-captioned cases on January 29, 2019, in
2 order to set a scheduling order with respect to the various First Day Motions. *See* ECF No. 41. At
3 the status conference, the Court scheduled a hearing on the First Day Motions for January 31,
4 2019, at 10:00 a.m., with oppositions to be filed by 8:00 a.m. on January 31, 2019. *See* ECF No.
5 78.

6 8. A meeting of creditors has not yet been noticed. *See* generally Case Dockets.

7 **II. ARGUMENT**

8 Four principles for Courts to consider with regard to first day motions are:

9 First, the requested relief should be limited to that which is minimally necessary to
10 maintain the existence of the debtor, until such time as the debtor can affect
11 appropriate notice to creditors and parties in interest. In particular, a first day order
12 should avoid substantive rulings that irrevocably determine the rights of parties.

13 Second, first day orders must maintain a level of clarity and simplicity sufficient to
14 allow reasonable confidence that an order will effect no unanticipated or untoward
consequences.

15 Third, first day orders are not a device to change the procedural and substantive
16 rights that the Bankruptcy Code and Rules have established. In particular, first day
17 orders should provide no substitute for the procedural and substantive protections of
the plan confirmation process.

18 Fourth, no first day order should violate or disregard the substantive rights of
19 parties, in ways not expressly authorized by the Bankruptcy Code.

20 *In re The Colad Group, Inc.*, 324 B.R. 208, 213-14 (Bankr. W.D.N.Y. 2005).

21 Accordingly, the relief sought in the First Day Motions, if granted at all, should only be
22 granted on an interim basis, with a final hearing set so that an Official Committee of Unsecured
23 Creditors, which is expected to be formed, can review and respond to the final relief sought,
24 preferably after the schedules are filed and the 341 meeting of creditors is held.

25 The United States Trustee reserves all rights to object to the final relief sought through the
26 First Day Motions.

27 //

1 **A. The Joint Administration Motion**

2 The United States Trustee objects to the Joint Administration Motion as it relates to the
3 Monthly Operating Reports (“MORs”). The MORs perform the critical function of providing
4 transparency and complete information to creditors, the Court, the United States Trustee and other
5 interested parties. These MORs and the financial disclosures contained in them “are the life blood
6 of the Chapter 11 process” and are more than “mere busy work.” *YBA Nineteen, LLC v. IndyMac*
7 *Venture, LLC (In re YBA Nineteen, LLC)*, 505 B.R. 289, 303 (S.D. Cal. 2014) (citation omitted).
8 Thus, combining the MORs of two entities that are not substantively consolidated would not serve
9 this purpose and would likely confuse rather than clarify the facts presented. Separate reporting
10 will also provide the information necessary to accurately calculate quarterly fees payable under 28
11 U.S.C. § 1930(a)(6). *Cf.* Fed. R. Bankr. P. 2015(a)(5). Most importantly, the Debtors have failed
12 to present any legal argument or authority supporting this “request.” Because the Debtors have
13 failed to meet their burden, the Joint Administration Motion should be denied as it relates to
14 MORs.

15 Moreover, the request to file consolidated MORs is not “emergency” relief. The first MOR
16 is not due until March 21, 2019. Consequently, the Debtors have not met their burden with respect
17 to the Court’s consideration of the Joint Administration Motion on an emergency basis as it relates
18 to MORs. If this issue is to be considered by the Court, it should be on full notice after a
19 committee or committees are appointed and can be heard on the issue.

20 **B. The Cash Management Motion**

21 Through the Cash Management Motion, the Debtors seek entry of an order (1) authorizing
22 the continued use of Debtor's existing cash management system, prepetition bank accounts,
23 prepetition agency accounts, and business forms; and (2) waiving compliance with the investment
24 and deposit requirements of section 345(b) of the Bankruptcy Code. *See* ECF No. 7.

25 Section 345(a) of the Bankruptcy Code requires the trustee or a debtor in possession to
26 deposit or invest money of the estate so that it will result in the “maximum reasonable net return. . .
27 . [while] taking into account the safety of such deposit or investment.” Section 345(b) requires
28

1 that estate funds be deposited or invested so as to ensure that the funds are protected for the benefit
2 of creditors. *See* 11 U.S.C. § 345(b).

3 Generally, unless the funds are insured, guaranteed, or backed by the full faith and credit of
4 the United States Government or its agencies, the institution holding the estate funds must post a
5 bond in favor of the United States or, in the alternative, deposit securities pursuant to 31 U.S.C. §
6 9303 as security. To ensure that trustees and debtors in possession meet their responsibilities to
7 safeguard funds in accordance with Section 345, the United States Trustee monitors fiduciaries and
8 depositories, and requires that chapter 11 estate assets be held in debtor-in-possession accounts at
9 “authorized depositories,” i.e., those that have entered into a Uniform Depository Agreement with
10 the United States Trustee. *See* United States Trustee Program Policy and Practices Manual,
11 Volume 7, “Banking and Bonding,” (“Manual”), § 7-1.1, pp. 1-2, at
12 https://www.justice.gov/ust/file/volume_7_banking_and_bonding.pdf/download.

13 The Uniform Depository Agreement between the depository and the United States Trustee
14 (“UDA”) requires the depository to maintain collateral, unless an order of the bankruptcy court
15 provides otherwise, in an amount of no less than 115 percent of the aggregate bankruptcy funds on
16 deposit in each bankruptcy estate that exceeds the FDIC insurance limit. Pursuant to the UDA,
17 each authorized depository is required to provide quarterly reports for all bankruptcy estate
18 accounts on deposit at all branches of the depository within the district. *See* Manual, § 7-1.3.2, p.
19 6. *See* Manual, §7-1.2.1, p. 2. The Manual also states that under no circumstances should a
20 chapter 11 debtor, trustee, or examiner establish accounts in financial institutions or depositories
21 outside the United States without prior approval of the United States Trustee or the bankruptcy
22 court. *See* Manual, § 7-1.2.3, pp. 4-5.

23 The United States Trustee is mindful that some courts have concluded that guidelines
24 established by the United States Trustee do not have the force and effect of law. *See, e.g., In re*
25 *Young*, 205 B.R. 894, 897 (Bankr. W.D. Tenn. 1997); *In re Lani Bird, Inc.*, 113 B.R. 672, 673
26 (Bankr. D. Hawaii 1990); *In re Gold Standard Baking, Inc.*, 179 B.R. 98, 105-06 (Bankr. N.D. Ill.
27 1995); *In re Johnson*, 106 B.R. 623, 624-25 (Bankr. D. Neb. 1989). As a result, “if the court is to

1 require debtors to comply with particular provisions of the U.S.T.'s Guidelines, it must be for a
2 reason independent of the Guidelines themselves." *Johnson*, 106 B.R. at 624.

3 Here, the Debtors state they maintain 108 bank accounts at various banks, of which 30 are
4 actively used in the Cash Management System (the "Primary Bank Accounts"). *See* Wells Decl.,
5 ECF No. 28 at 26. Of the Primary Bank Accounts, 16 accounts are maintained at The Bank of
6 New York Mellon ("BNYM"), 6 accounts are maintained at Bank of America, N.A., 4 accounts
7 are maintained at Citibank, N.A. Citi, 1 account is maintained at Royal Bank of Canada ("RBC"),
8 2 accounts are maintained at Union Bank of California, and 1 account is maintained at U.S. Bank,
9 N.A. The Debtors, however, concede that only 21 of the Primary Bank Accounts are maintained at
10 banks designated as authorized depositories by the United States Trustee pursuant to the United
11 States Trustee Guidelines. *Id.* at 27.⁷

12 The Debtors have failed to meet their burden of showing that a waiver of the Section
13 345(b) is appropriate or necessary at all, and particularly at this early stage of the case. With
14 respect to the BNYM, the Debtors have not indicated that they have made any efforts to have the
15 bank become an authorized depository. It does not appear that the Debtors have even contacted
16 BNYM to request that it enter into the UDA with the United States Trustee, thereby affording the
17 Debtors and their creditors the benefits and protections of Section 345 and the United States
18 Trustee Guidelines. Likewise, there is no discussion in the Cash Management Motion as to
19 whether RBC could be similarly collateralized. Again, it does not appear the Debtors have
20 endeavored to bring these accounts into compliance with Section 345(b). Compliance with the
21 requirements of 11 U.S.C. § 345(b) will ensure that all post-petition receipts (including the
22 proposed DIP Financing) and disbursements will be readily identifiable and easily accounted for
23 during the pendency of this case.

24 Based on the foregoing, the Debtors' request to waive the requirements of Section 345(b),
25 which are designed to safeguard assets of the estate, should be denied. However, if the Court is
26 inclined to grant some form of relief on this issue, the United States Trustee requests that it be in

27 7 The status of the non-primary bank accounts has not been provided and/or an explanation regarding why
28 these accounts were excluded from the requirement.

1 the nature of an extension so that (1) the Debtors can make efforts to comply with the terms of
2 Section 345(b) and (2) any official committees may review the issue and determine the impact on
3 creditors of any waiver of these important protections.⁸ *See In re Lehman Bros. Holdings, Inc.*,
4 2008 Bankr. LEXIS 4154 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. Nov. 6, 2008) (The Court ordered that “with respect to
5 those Bank Accounts which are not located in Banks that are Authorized Bank Depositories and
6 with respect to their investments, the Debtors shall have 60 days (or such additional time as the
7 U.S. Trustee may agree to) from entry of the Interim Order . . . to either come into compliance
8 with section 345(b) of the Bankruptcy Code or to make such other arrangements as agreed with the
9 U.S. Trustee.”).

10 **C. The Wage Motion**

11 Section 507(a)(4) of the Bankruptcy Code grants priority to employee claims for wages,
12 salaries, or commissions. The statute provides fourth priority for:

14 allowed unsecured claims, but only to the extent of \$12,850 for each
15 individual or corporation, as the case may be, earned within 180 days
16 before the date of the filing of the petition or the date of the cessation
17 of the debtor’s business, whichever occurs first, for – (A) wages,
salaries, or commissions, including vacation, severance, and sick
leave pay earned by an individual . . .

18 *See 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)(4).*

19 Similarly, section 507(a)(5) of the Bankruptcy Code provides that employees’ claims for
20 contributions to certain employee benefit plans are also afforded priority unsecured status.
21 Specifically, section 507(a)(5) provides fifth priority to claims for:

22 allowed unsecured claims for contributions to an employee benefit
23 plan-

26 ⁸The Declaration of Jason P. Wells filed in support of the Cash Management Motion states that “if the U.S.
27 Trustee needs additional time to consider the waiver,” the Court should grant interim relief by extending
28 “Debtors’ time to comply with the requirements of section 345(b) of the Bankruptcy Code for sixty (60)
days while the Debtors discuss the issue with the U.S. Trustee and any statutory committees appointed in
these chapter 11 cases.” Wells Decl., ECF No. 28 at 41-42.

- (A) arising from services rendered within 180 days before the date of the filing of the petition or date of the cessation of the debtor's business, whichever occurs first; but only
- (B) for each such plan, to the extent of –
 - i. the number of employees covered by each such plan multiplied by \$12,850; less
 - ii. the aggregate amount paid to such employees under paragraph (4) of this subsection, plus the aggregate amount paid by the estate on behalf of such employees to any other employee benefit plan.

See 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)(5).

Section 507(a) includes the maximum priority allowable per individual claimant, and any amount in excess of the statutory cap of \$12,850 is required to be treated as a general unsecured claim. *See In re Powermate Holding Corp.*, 394 B.R. 765, 772-773 (Bankr. D. Del. 2008) (“Any pre-petition unsecured claim that does not receive priority status under 11 U.S.C. § 507 is a general unsecured claim which receives payment last under a plan of reorganization or liquidation. Such claims include . . . any amounts in excess of statutory caps under various priority subsections.”); *see also In re First Magnus Fin. Corp.*, 390 B.R. 667, 672 (Bankr. D. Ariz. 2008) (“[M]ost bankruptcy courts . . . afforded them priority treatment under § 507(a), up to the amount of the statutory cap. Any excess, over the cap, was treated as an unsecured claim.”).

By the Wage Motion, the Debtors seek to pay the following amounts on an interim basis:

- a. Compensation Obligations⁹ in the approximate amount of \$61,200,000;
- b. Incentive and Retention Program Obligations (excluding 2018 STIP in the approximate amount of \$970,000);
- c. Reimbursable expenses in the approximate amount of \$3,800,000;
- d. Withholding Obligations in the approximate amount of \$24,330,000;
- e. Payroll Maintenance Fees in the approximate amount of \$75,000;
- f. Severance Obligations in the approximate amount of \$630,000;

⁹ All capitalized terms used herein but not otherwise defined shall have the same meanings given to them in the Wage Motion.

1 g. Benefits Program Obligations in the approximate amount of \$73,600,000;
2 and,

3 h. Supplemental Workforce Obligations in the amount of \$25,000,000.

4 *See ECF Nos. 8, 28 at 45-46. Together, the Debtors employ “approximately 24,000 Employees”*
5 *and pay their Compensation Obligations. See ECF No. 8, 28 at 46-47. The Debtors state that on a*
6 *per-Employee basis, the outstanding prepetition Obligations average approximately \$4,400, and as*
7 *such will not exceed \$12,850 per individual employee. ECF No. 28 at 48. The United States*
8 *Trustee has no objection to Employees being paid up to their statutory caps under section 507(a)(4)*
9 *for all items including vacation time earned within 180 days prior to the Petition Date, but opposes*
10 *any payments in amounts in excess of the statutory cap.*

11 In the Wage Motion, the Debtors have also requested that they be authorized to pay
12 \$130,000,000 in connection with the STIP (Short-Term Incentive Plan) Awards, which will be
13 awarded to approximately 14,000 Employees for the 2018 fiscal year. ECF No. 28 at 49. The
14 average individual STIP Award for 2018 is expected to be approximately \$13,000, and individual
15 STIP Awards are expected to range from approximately \$5,000 to \$90,000, exclusive of the
16 Insiders. *Id.* The Debtors state that they are not requesting authority to pay any STIP Awards on
17 an interim basis, but that consideration will be deferred to the final hearing on the Wage Motion.
18 ECF No. 8 at 14. However, to the extent the Debtors requests that a final hearing on the Wage
19 Motion be set within the next few weeks, they should be prepared to explain why the Court should
20 consider these bonuses or “cash incentives” in the early stages of the case. *See Fed. R. Bankr. P.*
21 6003.

22 For the reasons stated above, the relief requested by the Debtors in Wage Motion should be
23 limited to those arising in the ordinary course of business and only up to the limit allowed by
24 statute.

25 **D. The Extension Motion**

26 The Debtors’ request for an additional 60 days to file their Bankruptcy Schedules,
27 Statement of Financial Affairs, and other required documents appears excessive. The public
28

record shows that Debtors’ decision file their chapter 11 bankruptcy petitions did not happen overnight. On the contrary, PG&E has been considering the possibility of restructuring under chapter 11 as early as November 2018 based on its own moving papers. *See* ECF No. 24, ¶ 2. Moreover, Debtors filed approximately 1,000 pages of motions in the first 24 hours of this case, including a 166-page declaration. These facts indicate a high level of preparation rather than a last-minute “emergency” filing.

In these circumstances, Debtors have failed to meet their burden of showing that the requested extension is necessary and consistent with Debtors' exercise of their fiduciary duties. When added to the 14-day initial timeline for filing schedules and statements, the requested extension would allow Debtors to file these critical documents 74 days after the commencement of the case. In the meantime, events in the case would be proceeding without necessary information: the initial debtor interview and Section 341 meeting of creditors will be held, a committee or committees will be appointed, additional hearings on motions will occur. Creditors and other interested parties would be prejudiced by having to take positions and actions in the case without complete information.

Although this is a large chapter 11 case, this fact does not automatically entitle Debtors to a large extension of time, especially where, as here, it appears that they have prepared extensively prepetition. Because Debtors have not shown that such a long extension is warranted in the exercise of their fiduciary duties, the Court should limit any such extension to 30 days in order to avoid prejudice to creditors and other interested parties.

III. CONCLUSION

In view of the shortened notice provided to creditors and the Debtors' failure to establish a sufficient evidentiary record for the relief sought, the objected to First Day Motions should either be denied in the entirety or any relief granted should be limited for the Debtor to sustain operations and to provide adequate protection, if any. Alternatively, the First Day Motions should be adjourned until a later date. The adjournment would permit parties that were not provided sufficient notice and any committee the opportunity to be heard on the First Day Motions.

1 If the Court grants any of the relief sought in the First Day Motions, the United States
2 Trustee requests that any committee appointed under Section 1102 be permitted the right to
3 reconsider the Motions. The United States Trustee reserves all rights to object to the final relief
4 granted to the First Day Motions.

5 **WHEREFORE**, the United States Trustee requests to Court to sustain his Omnibus
6 Objection; and grant such other relief as is just under the circumstances.
7

8 Dated: January 31, 2019

James L. Snyder
Acting United States Trustee, Region 12
By: /s/ *Marta E. Villacorta*
MARTA E. VILLACORTA
Trial Attorney